

authorship of the present paper has apparently resulted in a more equable treatment of the problem than has yet been presented.

The important facts are brought forcibly to our attention that we must not look for all or even a majority of "indicators" in any one locality since other conditions limit the range of most species *within* their zone. Moreover, a thoroughly typical species may occur outside of its zone as a straggler without lessening its value as an "indicator" of the zone—in other words the abundance of the species must be taken into consideration as well as its mere presence.

We trust that ere long we may have an authoritative list of zone "indicators" for other regions besides the Pacific coast.—W. S.

**Dabbene on Argentine forms of the Genera *Geositta* and *Cinclodes*.**<sup>1</sup>—In this important systematic paper, Dr. Dabbene has carefully reviewed the Argentine species and subspecies of these two genera, giving full descriptions of the plumage of each, an apparently complete synonymy, tables of measurements of specimens examined, and keys for identification. There are also half-tone plates illustrating the habitats of some of these birds in the mountain regions of north-western Argentina and maps showing their geographic distribution.

By the careful work of Dr. Dabbene and his associates we are obtaining a thorough knowledge of the Argentine avifauna such as can only be supplied by capable resident ornithologists. We congratulate them upon the admirable results of their studies and hope that their researches may continue without interruption.—W. S.

**Cory's 'Review of the Genera *Siptornis* and *Cranioleuca*.'**<sup>2</sup>—After examining all of the species of the old genus *Siptornis* that were available Mr. Cory has presented a key to the genera into which he would divide the group and another key to the species and subspecies. As an aid to the identification of these difficult birds it will be of much assistance but from the tentative position to which he refers a number of species that he was unable to examine, it is evident that there is still much to be learned about the group.

According to the author's views the old name *Siptornis* must be restricted to the type species, and most of the others referred to *Cranioleuca* Reichb. *S. ottonis* however, he makes the type of a new genus *Pseudosiptornis* (p. 150), while *S. flammulata* becomes the type of another new genus *Siptornoides* (p. 150) which includes ten other species. Some of these however, are separated again under the subgeneric name *Eusiptornoides* (p. 150) type *S. anthoides*.

<sup>1</sup> Las Especies y Subespecies Argentinas de los Generos *Geositta* Swainson y *Cinclodes* Gray. Por Roberto Dabbene. Ann. del Mus. Nac. de Hist. Nat. de Buenos Aires. Tom. XXX, pp. 113-196. July 11, 1919.

<sup>2</sup> A Review of Reichenbach's Genera *Siptornis* and *Cranioleuca*, with Descriptions of New Allied Genera and a Subgenus. By Charles B. Cory. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, Vol. 32, pp. 149-160. September 30, 1919.